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PART TWO.

FRANCE'S NEW

TRUTH AND LIBERTY. SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

f You Are Just "Waking Up" To the Fact of Want Advertising-of its Possibilities for YOU-Why, "Better Late Than Never!"

Saturday News Special Service From Lands Across the Sea

PRIME MINISTER

Ferdinand Sarrien Has Been **Powerful Force For Last Eight Years.**

ONCE MODERATE REPUBLICAN

Now an Extreme Radical and the Most Inveterate of Anti-Clericals-His Cabinet is "Mixed."

Special Correspondence, ARIS, March 29 .- The selection of Ferdinand Sarrien as prime minister has come as something of a relief for France, because he has been hanging as the sword of Damocles over the people's heads for eight years. The power behind the throne in the Radico-Socialist party which governs France, every time there was a presidential election in sight, or a ministerial crisis in action, the word would be passed around, "It will be Sarriea." Somehow, it never but that did not keep the prophecy from being repeated next time. It was said that Sarrien would be elected president on Felix Faure's death, but Loubet was elected instead; it was also said that if Fallieres were it was also said that if Falleres were pot elected at the first ballot last Janu-ary Sarrien would get in on the sec-culd ballot, only Fallieres got in. When Dupuy's ministry fell, when Waldeck-Rousseau resigned, when Combes was overthrown, when dissensions all but broke up the Rouvier ministry last year, and caused considerable changes. Sarrien's name was regularly brought forward as the man who would take forward as the main who would take on the reins of government. But he never did. And so, when Rouvier re-signed at last, and people began to say that Sarrien would be the premier, it was a relief even for Sarrien's po-lifical adversaries to see him there at bet where his value could be indeed where his value could be judged, where he must either succeed or but could not continue indefinitely

fail but could not continue indefinitely as the coming man. For considerable as Sarrien's influ-ence has undeniably been on his party, he came really to the front only once, as minister of justice in the Brisson cabinet in 1895, when he transmitted the frequest for the Dreyfus revision to the court of cassation. disregarding the report of the government commis-sion which was adverse to this meas-ure. Sarrien's action caused Cavalg-bac, the minister of war, to resign:



Mrs. James William Jowther Gourdian of the Grille"

only reasonable thing under the circumstances-dissolve the chamber and call the elections immediately.

VEGETARIANISM BLAMED FOR **RISE IN PRICE OF LEATHER**

Special Correspondence. ONDON, March 29.-That vege-

tarianism has anything to do with the price of leather seems absurd on the face of it. Yet, this is the

reason-and one of the principal ones -advanced for the sudden rise in the price of shoe-leather all over the world. London is somewhat alarmed at the boom in the prices of boots and shoes; and there has been a general shoes; and there has been a general turning to American firms—who have now built up a big trade in these lines —to account for this remarkable ad-vance within the last month or two. "Everyone is asking us if we are going to put up our prices," said the London manager of the Regal Shoe company when asked to explain why the price of leather had advanced al-most 25 per cent within the last month. "The advance in price seems to be general all over the world—not only in England but in the United States, Australia and Canada. Natural-ly, we shall have to advance with the rest, unless we are willing to lose our

rest, unless we are willing to lose our ne wmembers had not yet he i margin of profit." "What do you think is the cause of ter practically. Perhaps the mat. lons to which Sir Henry was the increased price? Is it an American tools to which Sir Henry was a gent-ly subjected by over-zealous women-suffragists, at various meetings which he addressed in the course of the gen-cral election, has prejudleed him against the sex. Anyhow, the practise of the harem, so far as seclusion is concerned, is still to be imposed upon orner?" I asked. "No; it does not seem to be a corcorner: ner," said the manager, "for, in that case, the price would go up even more, and with greater suddenness. Seriously, I have heard it stated that vegetarianism had a lot to do with it. You see, people all over the world are beginning to eat more cereal products. vomen who visit the house of commons, You hear of frame-food, plasmon, shredded wheat, rolled wheat and oats, and hundreds of other products of this There is no denying that in the mat-ter of granting facilities for hearing its discussions, parliament treats women scurvily. Man, being the lord of crea-tion, walks into St. Stephen's hall as kind. Vegetarian restaurants are springing up on all sides—people are going in for 'lentil chops,' 'oatmeal beefsteaks, 'bean sausages,' and other things. What is the result? Less conif he were the rightful owner of it He has an uninterrupted view of the proceedings in the house, a comfort-able seat, and freedom of movement. But it is different with the women things. What is the result? Less con-sumption of real meat. The conse-quence is that leather-making animals are not killed for their hides alone; and hence the scarcity of hides. We do not deal in hides direct ourselves, but purchase them from jobbers and they report a scarcity. If animals were to be killed for the hides alone and no use were made of the meat. whom members invite to listen to their oratory. PIT AND STALLS. At the furthermost side of the cham-ber, high up, beyond what may be called the pit and stalls of the mem-bers, back of the speaker's throne and the busy reporters, is a curlous looking affair which resembles a set of stained glass windows. Then, again, it might be a bird agar of course it would materially advance the price of leather. It is very simple, isn't it, when you look at it this way? "But that scarcely accounts for the rise--vegetarianism is only one of the factors," he continued. "Just at this be a bird cage, and it looks very much factors," he continued. "Just at this time I should say that the great delike one. Really, it is where the hon-orable and gallant members keep their mand for leather during the recent Russo-Japanese war had caused an advance in price. Of course, this is wives, sweethearts and faminine friends who come to hear them speak. It is the women's cage—a real cage a reason diametrically opposite to the vegetarian one; but the war is only a momentary cause which will pass away; while vegetarianism is growing and the condition is becoming more not a very comfortable one at While all around is light, it is bar that. dark; despite the electric fan it is close and stuffy; it gives rise to a species of headache quite different serious every year. After a while as few animals will be killed and these only of the older stock, there may be from the headaches of the opera or the academy, and unless one happens to in the front row one can see little and a complete revolution not only in the prices of footwear but in the quality hear less. It consists of two sections-two-thirds of it are given over to the of leather itself. As it is now, where almost an inmite variety of leather goods to select from, and can members of the house; one-third, sepmembers of the house; one-third, sep-arated by a heavy bartition from the other, is in the hands of the speaker's wife or, if he has not a wife, is in charge of the woman who acts as the head of his household. The present create our own styles and products. But this condition will probably not last peaker, Mr. Lowther, has a wife, and speaker, Mr. Lowiner, has a wife, and it is from hrr alone that a much coveted seat in what is regard-ed as the select portion of the Ladies' gallery can be obtained. She must find the task of discriminating between applicants a rather delicate one for she can grant only a grant



G House of Commons, Storing the Grille"

EDUCATION BY MEANS OF THE BATHTUB. for the chamber, it will be nothing less than a miracle, and regret is ex-pressed that Failieres did not do the Parliament Keeps Bars Op Against Women Special Correspondence. ONDON, March 29 .- Education by Liberal Premier Refuses to Remove the Famous "Grille" Which Screens Feminine

Visitors From the View of the Members-Unchivalrous Treatment of the Fair Sex by the "Finest Club of Europe."

Special Correspondence. ONDON, March 29 -- Despite the Lady Mary Whortley Montagu-an inreforming zeal of the new house of commons, it has been decided chooses

that its "grille"-the symbol of women's political inferiority-is to be retained. The grille is the name given to the brass grating which screens the occupants of the Ladies' gallery from occupants of the Ladies' gallery from resolved that he should do no such the view of the members. Henry Norman, an English M. P., who was edual cated at Harvard and has quite Amer-ican notions of how women should be days. The Duchess of Queensbury led ican notions of how women should be treated, asked the prime minister whether it might not "safely" be removed. Sir Henry Campbell-Banner-

man, who has a gift of pawky humor. played awhile with the question the ladies? he asked. But finally he specifically refused Mr. Norman's re-quest to submit the question to the house on the ground that the many

been described by the brilliant mere lawyer." But the lord chancellor y Mary Whortley Montegu-an in-swore an oath that the ladies should cident which shows how women can make a noise or be grindy silent as she

TO KEEP ALL WOMEN OUT. It was in 1783, when Lord Hardwicke Woolsack, that he resolved was on the thing, and a crowd of them came to the house at 9 in the morning-for legthe attack, and when she was told that the lord chancellor declined to let them in, "she sneered at the ill-breeding of a



by an offer of \$25,000 to the London county council for providing what he describes as an "experimental health center" at one of the day schools in London. Whether or not the council swore an oath that the ladies should not come in—and "her grace with a noble warmth, answered by G— they would come in, in spite of the chan-cellor and the whole house." The doors were closed against them and the tussel of the lords versus the la-dies began. This is how Lady Mary describes the first part of the action: "These ann zons now showed them will accept this offer, it is impossible to say, meanwhile, however, it will be re-called that Joseph Fels is the Quaker City philanthropist who already has done so much for the poor of this coun-

"These amazons now showed them-selves qualified for the duty even of foot soldiers; they stood there till five in the afternoon, without either susteary child? I would propose to establish new departments in connection with all schools; where children would be taught the rules of physical training and development. In a word, the classnance or intermission, every now and then playing volleys of thumps, kicks, and raps against the door, with so much violence that the speakers in the house were scarce heard."

EIGHT HOURS A DAY.

"Personal cleanliness has an immense This is one of the most interesting il-lustrations on record of an eight hours' day-spent in thumping, kicking and rapping at the door of the peers' chaminfluence on the well being, mentally as well as physically, of every child. Before any child should be allowed to attend school, it should be carefully exher, But those stubborn peers cared not a rap for the raps, and the indig-nant ladies discovered that force was, no remedy. It may be that the noble loads inside thought that they ware amined by medical experts, and then trained in accordance with its individ-ual constitution. At the health center, I would propose to train each child in ords inside thought that they wer equal to the willy foe outside, but they were mistaken, as they soon found out, "When the lords were not to be conquered by this," says Lady Mary, "the two duchesses, very well apprised of the use of stratagems in war, commanded a dead silence of half an hour; and the chancellor, who thought that a certain proof of absence, gave orders for the opening of the door, upon which they all rushed in, pushed aside their competitors, and placed themselves in the front rows of the gallery." I wonder what the lord chancello looked like at that supreme moment What a thrilling scene it is to look back upon-the ladies standing for half an hour in grim, watchful silence, while the foolish men inside were that chuckling prematurely over an imagin-ary victory. The lord chancellor, re-lying on the old notion that women and silence are never found together, was utterly and absolutely defeated, and probably felt inclined to eat his wig. The women not only won the day but they remained on the field of conquest drill: they remained on the held of conquest until the sitting was over, openly re-joicing over their victory and deriding the defeated foe, according to Lady Mary, "by noisy laughs and apparent contempts." It may be due to this heroic siege of the Amazons that the cal drill." asked. lords now treat their women folk so much more liberally than the com-mons. In the gilded chamber there is no "grille" and no placards admonishing feminine visitors to keep silence. Women sit openly in the galleries, or the floor, and even, as when the king opens parliament, among their noble relatives on the crimson benches.



Most Remarkable Account Written by an Inhabitant of Bloody Warsaw.

SHOCKING DEEDS OF TERROR.

More About the League That is Responsible for the Reign of Crime and Horror.

Special Correspondence.

TARSAW, Poland, March 27 .--Nowhere throughout the length and breadth of the czar's empire has terrorism reached such a pitch as in Russian Poland, where human life is no longer safe, where ruffians and hooligans have gained the upper hand of the quiet ch+ izen and where financial ruin, the sure consequence of anarchism, now threatens even the richest inhabitants.

In Poland, bomb-throwing is of daily occurrence; policemen are assassinated at least five times in a week, in broad daylight, and in crowded streets. In Poland manufacturers and other labor employers are forced to accede to their men's extravagant demands by crowds of armed rufflans whom the men call to their aid at every crisis. If an em-ployer declines to be builled he is killed by some mysterious bullet, shot from nobody knows whence. If he closes his factory he must flee from the country with all speed, otherwise assassination is sure to overtake him. In a word, Poland today represents such a picture of terrorism as the world has not seen since the horrors of the French revolution, over 100 years ago.

WHO CRIMINALS ARE.

The perpetrators of these crimes, the makers of all this trouble, are, of couse, the Socialists, and in Poland, at least, that party of Jewish Socialists commonly known as the Bund. It is the Bund which dictates ridiculous terms to the manufacturers and teaches the workingman to strike. It is the Bund which signs the policemen's death sentences and fire the shots which kill the manufacturers; it is the Bund which arms the masses, obtains dynamite and hurls the deadly bombs which spread destruction around them and make so

scheme of the wealthy Anglo-American, Joseph Fels, And so strongly does Mr. Fels believe in this idea that he has just backed his faith

the minister of war, to resign; not long after the entire cabinet in consequence of the Dreyfus

Ferdinand Sarren was born in 1840 at Bourbon Laney, in the east of France, and studied to be a lawyer. He fought through the Franco-Prus-sian war and rose to the rank of cap-tain, returning to his native town when peace was concluded and interesting himself in local politics. Elected mayor, he retained this post until he en-tered national politics in 1876, by be-ing elected member of the chamber of deputies. He flew the flag of Mod-crate Republicanism, and devoted himself particularly to scholastic and emonial questions. We dest held of ice himself particularly to scholastic and colonial questions. He first held office in 1885 in the Brisson cabinet, as min-ister of posts and telegraphs; and in 1886 was minister of the interior in the Freycinet cabinet. In the Goblet cabinet at the end of 1886, he was minister of justice, and resumed the portfolio of the interior in the Tirard cabinet 1887.8% Toucher the 19 mark cabinet, 1887-88. "During the 10 years after this, he was little heard of, but his political opinions began to change; from Moderate Republican, he became an extreme Radical, and with the exception of former Premier Combes, there is not in France today a more inveterate anti-clerical than Sarrien. Sarrien was next heard of in the Bris-son cabinet in 1898, and was then eclipsed again until 1906.

The cabinet which Sarrien has formed has awakened part surprise, part dismay in France. No such hetero-geneous combination was ever seen. re is Poincarre the Anglo-maniac Bourgeois, the Germanophile; and, who framed the associations' law in its present vicious form and who has sworn that it shall be carried out in every detail, and Leygues, who has pledged himself to see fair play for churches and Catholics. The general feeling is that if the ministry can live during the six weeks which separate France from the general elections



FERDINAND SARRIEN. France's New and Much Talked of Prime-Minister,



CONTAINS FORTY SEATS.

aled behind bars?

Count HENRYDE LA VAUIX one, for she can grant only a small portion of the requests she receives.

FRENCH COUNT HERE FOR AERAL RECORD.

The other and larger portion of the gallery contains some 40 seats-not nearly enough to provide accommoda-Count Henri de la Vauls, the noted French aeronaut, who arrived in this tion for the feminine friends and rela-tions of the 600 odd members who wish country last week, will make several ascensions while here, among which ascensions while here, among which he has planned a balloon trip from Denver to Washington, which he says is perfectly feasible. He thinks he could make the trip in 40 hours. The count has come to this country at the invitation of Augustus Post and Courtlandt Bishop of the Aero Club of America to make ascensions in the to attend a meeting of "the finest club in Europe." To solve the problem im-partially members ballot for these eats-and some unlucky members bal-

ot for a whole session in vain. Two of the seats for every sitting are placed at the disposal of the American amof America, to make ascensions in the interest of hallooning as a pastime. He is the holder of several world's bassador for the use of American vis-itors. But of what avail is it that they array themselves in what are called "creations" and "confections" when these triumphs of the milliner's art are records. In 1999 he made the longest trip ever made in a balloon, from Paris to Kleff, Russia, covering the 1,390 miles separating these cities in 31 hours. In their cages women are subjected to another indignity to which male strangers are not exposed. It was

He also holds the record for the longest ascension in point of time. That ascension he made in 1903, when made the matter of complaint in the house itself by one of the new mem-bers. He asked the prime minister why in that gallery, and in no other, there are cards on which the word SIhe was anchored over the ocean for 48 hours.

Count de la Vaulx will make his first ascension in this country some day next week at Wast Point, N. Y. As-censions from Pittsfield, Mass, will follow later on, and before he returns to France on May 3, the count will LENCE is printed in large, obtrusive, not to say offensive, letters? Sir Henry, with a wise caution worthy of his Scotch lineage, declnied to say why the word was flaunted in the face of probably essay his flight from Denver to Washington. the ladies, though he added he sup-posed there must be "some mysterious

posed there must be "some mysterious reason." I know what sneering and ill-informed men less discreet than Sir Henry, say on the subject. They say that wonfen are incapable of preserv-ing silence of their own free will, and have to be coerced into a condition which is to them unnatural. To refute While here the count will confer with his American associates regard-ing his long cherished plan to reach the south pole which he believes can be done by means of balloons and a specially constructed automobile hav-ing for motive power a new kind of fuel oil now being perfected, which will not freeze except at a very low While here the count will confer that calumny on the sex, I will relate will not freeze except at a very low four walls of the house Camous parliamentary incident which temperature.

ELLIS ELLSEN.

SAT INDISCRIMINATELY.

Formerly women and men sat indis-criminately in the Strangers' gallery of the house of commons. They were even admitted to the sacred door of the house itself. How the women came to fall from their high estate is soon told. On Feb. 2, 1778, a big debate had been foreshadowed, and strangers of both sexes attended in large numbers. Many comen being unable to obtain admis ion, motion was made that the gal-ry be cleared of all male strangers This excess of gallantry defeated its purpose. The men were cast forth, but Governor Johnson,irritated that his men friends had been hustled out, insisted that all strangers must withdraw. The mandate was issued. For two hours, however, the women fought against its enforcement. Thereafter they were rig-

The only concession made was to per-mit a limited number of them, not ex-ceeding 14, to climb over the ceiling of the house and look down through the ventilation hole—an awkward position where they were nearly stiffed by the foul air and the smoke of the candles oul air and the smoke of the canad-ay which the chamber was then illum-mated. A few, greatly daring, were mated with such a location. Thus not content with such a location. Thus Wraxall mentions that he saw the beautiful Duchess of Gordon, habited as a man, sitting among men in the Strangers' gallery. And Mrs. Sheridan, when desirous of feasting on her dis-tinguished husband's eloquence, also used to adopt the disguise of doublet

and hose Thus matters stood till the whole place was burned down in 1834. Lord Brougham strenuously opposed making any provision for the accommodation of women in the new building. The bird cage gallery, where they could see without being seen, was the result of a compromise between the chivalrous and the unchivalrous. Several gallant at-tempts have been made to abolish the "grille" in years past, but without suc-cess. Parliament is the basical secany provision for the accommodation of ess. Parliament is the hardest in the world to get a thing one done, In the word to get a thing one done, undone. One compensation the women have. They are the only strangers who are permitted to gaze at the edifying speciacle of the legislators at their de-votions with which the day's work is always commenced. They are allowed the provides provides because the com-

remedial way; not make all do exactly

Behind the Grille

means of the bathfub is the latest

try by means of his farm colonies, pro-posed and adopted a few years ago.

"Without health," asked Mr. Feis in the course of an interview yesterday, "what good is education to the ordin-

room of first importance would be the bathroom.

a remedial way; not make all do exactly the same thing." "Would your 'health center' be limit-ed to bathing?" was asked. "Not at all," replied Mr. Fels. "The centers would include every form of physical health development. Children would be taught the proper methods of breathing voice production the certs man, whose likeness appears here. He was the terror of all quiet citizens in Warsaw, for he first organized the armed groups which enter private houses and demand large sums of monbreathing, voice production, the care of the teeth, nostrils, palate, ears, hair, skin, and so forth-everything would, in fact, be done that concerns the prpo-er health development of the child.

"The proposed scheme would include a careful system of weighing and measuring each child on its first entrance into school; this work being done under the supervision of competent medical men; and I would insist on it physical development should made as important as mental education. As things are now, children are sent to school even without sufficient food; and their individual health is altogether neglected. It is true that they undergo certain forms of physical drill; but this does not take into ac-count the constitution of each particular child, which, in many cases, may b vholly unsulted for this form of physi-"But could such an elaborate system

worked practically?" Mr. Fels was

Certainly," he replied: "I have seen something similar to what I speak of carried out at Bradford, under Miss Margaret McMillan, who, I might say, originated the idea. It was at Bradford that the idea of making the bathroom a classroom was first put into opera-tion; and the progress in physical de-velopment at this school has been greater than anywhere else that I know I invited Miss McMillan to draw up a plan applicable to London, and I sent her memorandum to the London county council, with an offer to build myself

the first center. "Miss McMillan worked 10 years he fore she persuaded the Bradford school board to build a bathing room in con-nection with the school, the first one costing \$3,500. Finally, the board spent \$350,000 in baths for its children, and with the best possible results."

ey from the frightened occupants. If the Bund committee wanted bombs, Grauman could always supply them in sizes varying from an ordinary sardine box to that of a 10-pound biscuit tin. He baffied the police for a long time. He baffied the police for a long time, Just after the New Year a patrol nearly ran him to earth by following three suspicious looking Jews into his house. They were arrested and the whole house was searched, but though the gendarmes found over 80 bombs, sev-eral thousands of bullets and 20 pounds of dynamic Grauman was newhere ic of dynamite, Grauman was nowhere to be seen. It was not till a week later that he was arrested in the Jewish quarter and pointed out as the famous Grauman by a spy. He is now in the Warsaw citadel awaiting the fate of 11 of his accomplices, who have been shot without a trial and buried within the precincts of the fortress. The au-thorities hope to be able to force him to reveal the secrets of his party and place the whole army of "bombers"--as they are popularly called--in their pow-

WHERE BOMBS COME FROM.

The question will naturally be asked, Where does the Bund get its bombs from and how does it manage to obtain so many firearms? The materials for the bombs are generally stolen, as, apart from the cost of buying them, it would not be possible to apply for dy-namite without arousing the suspi-cions of the authorities. The manner of stealing is most daring. The men at work in the government arsenals and powder magazines wear distinctive uniforms, those employed in the offices having different ones from the so-called fajerwerkery or artillery men. who manipulate the explosives The Bundists buy up these old uniforms and forge passports suitable to the part those who are to steal the explo-



WARSAW'S CHIEF BOMB-MAKE R. Man Who Has Manufactured More Death Missiles Than Any Other,

innocent victims. Probably no member of the Bund has manufactured so many bombs as Grau-